

# The Carbon Chronicle

VOLUME 36: No. 44

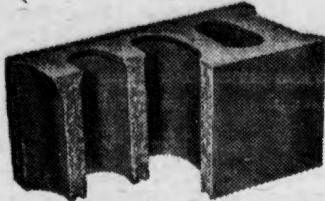
ACME, ALBERTA. THURSDAY

November 28th, 1957

\$1.50 a Year; 5c a Copy



.. the Super  
Concrete Block



EASY TO LAY

The mortar bed is fully as wide as those provided by straight-web blocks, but many pounds of unnecessary weight are eliminated by the scientific tapering of the webs. Korpak blocks are easier to handle.

ROEWS Building BLOCKS  
PHONE 2712 LINDEN



The Carbon Lions held their regular meeting Wed. Nov. 27. The year's report was given, July 1st, 1956 to June 30, '57. Cash on hand totalled \$21.55. Sports Day, receipts 678.18, expenses 738.18, loss 60.00. Hall Popcorn, Shows receipts 349.83, expenses 797.91, loss 448.08. Dance receipts 958.71, expenses 213.69, profit 745.02. Bingo receipts 1345.43, expenses 873.23, profit 472.20. Misc. Raffles, Sale of Light Bulbs receipts 150.25, expenses 113.00, profit 37.25. Donkey Ball receipts and profit 140.00. Race Meet receipts 1634.90, expenses 1000.45, profit 634.45. Skating rink receipts 160.73, expenses 273.15, loss 112.42. Little League Baseball receipts 158.35, expenses 459.23, loss 300.88. Hallowe'en and gmas

Parties expenses 186.95.  
Total Receipts.....5,576.38  
Total Expenses.....4805.79  
Total Losses.....1,258.33  
Profit Totals.....2028.92  
Profit Balance.....770.59  
Asset—Merry-go-round 150.00  
E. Fox, Secretary  
A. Sigmund, B. Robertson, Auditors.

#### SERVICE BEFORE SELF

The Anglican Girls' Auxiliary held their first meeting of the season on Nov. 28th. The girls met for buns and cocoa and began work on some of the Christmas candles. The service was held in the church. Two carols were sung and the epistle for St. Andrews Day was read. At the meeting it was decided that the girls work for their handicraft and cookery badges. The missionary study this year is Japan and during Lent they will read together "the Cross and the Chrysanthemum". Girls groups all across Canada are, this year, making an orph-

anage in Northern Japan their special project and their prayers and fund raising will be directed towards this end. It was decided to make a scrapbook on Japan, each member bringing something about Japan for Roll Call each month. We hope to have films or slides on Japan during Lent.

The group will hold a Bake Sale on Dec. 14th at 3 p.m. and will also have some attractive Christmas Candles for sale. The installation service for the new officers will be on Dec. 15th.

The Ladies Auxiliary 161 to the Canadian Legion held its More Carbon News on page 8



Between  
you and me...  
and my bank

Andrew Ponech, Manager  
Carbon Branch  
Bank of Montreal



Even for a banker, figures can be pretty cold things by themselves. I always find that you have to look beyond them before you can get a true picture of what they really represent... of what they mean in terms of people like you and me — and our endeavours.

Take my bank's annual report for 1957, for instance. The two-and-a-half billion dollars shown on deposit is quite an impressive figure. But what's behind it... what does it represent?

The answer amounts to this: it represents the money you have saved through your own industry and thrift — money which we use to finance enterprises of every size and description... to help farmers, fishermen, businessmen, store-keepers, schools, churches and industries to prosper and grow.

In short, it is your money that's helping build a stronger, more prosperous Canada. Every dollar you save at my bank plays an important role in the story of our country's — and our community's — growth. It's a role all of us can be proud of — you and I... and my bank.

The B of M's 140th Anniversary Report covers the widespread operations of Canada's senior financial institution for the year ended October 31st, 1957. From its wealth of facts and figures I've picked out three of the most significant features of the Bank's annual story. They are the life-blood of Canada's economy.



Andrew Ponech

#### Highlights of the B of M's 140th Annual Report

**DEPOSITS** amount to \$2,632,251,291, well over half of which is the personal savings of Canadians in all walks of life. The remainder is money deposited by business firms, institutions and governments. The bulk of this money is hard at work in the form of loans to people and businesses of all types.

**LOANS**, at \$1,437,636,447, establish a new record. The B of M's loans in Canada — the highest in its history — are helping every branch of the Canadian economy to prosper. Large and small, they have been made to business and industrial enterprises of all kinds — to farmers, fishermen, oilmen, miners, lumbermen and ranchers — to citizens of every calling, to provincial and municipal governments and school districts.

**INVESTMENTS** in high-grade government bonds amounted to \$657,133,040. This money helped to finance many important government projects, designed for everyone's benefit. Other securities held by the Bank — which include a diversified list of high-quality short-term industrial issues — brought total investments to \$872,675,309.

**BANK OF MONTREAL**  
Canada's First Bank

MORE THAN 700 BRANCHES ACROSS CANADA  
working with Canadians in every walk of life since 1817



Seven Alberta steers won the first seven placings in the market grade or cross-bred 1001-1250 pound class at the Toronto Royal Winter Fair. The seven winners, from right to left, are owned by Bob Barr, Vermilion; BUD BOAKE, ACME; McIntyre Ranching Co., Lethbridge, shown by Lucas Bokiach, Manager; Tom Jenkins, Twin Butte; Doug Buchanan, Pincher Creek; McIntyre Ranching Co., shown by L. OYD HALSTEAD, CARBON, and Orrin Hart, Claresholm, shown by Leonard McGynn. The Bob Barr entry won the reserve championship of the class.



Seventy-two magistrates from districts throughout Alberta attended a two-day conference in Edmonton. The meeting sought to establish greater uniformity of sentences imposed for comparable law violations, having due regard for surrounding circumstances in each individual case. Magistrates also discussed the most effective use of probation machinery. Shown at informal discussion during the registration period are: Magistrates P. J. M. Lijdsman, Oyen; H. Hardcastle, Hanna; V. B. Hawkins, Drumheller; and B. C. Henricks of Irricana. General discussions on magistrates' problems included interpretations of The Criminal Code, The Liquor Act, The Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act, and many other statutes.



## Swift Current TV station ready in Nov.

Latest information received over the weekend reveals the fact that the Swift Current TV station CJFB-TV will be ready to operate by the end of November. Whether or not it will be ready for the Grey Cup Game on November 24th depends on what progress can be made.

The tower is now enroute and its erection is expected to commence this week. The transmitter, the first to be manufactured in Canada, will leave Canadian General Electric's Toronto plant on October 23.

Arrangements have been completed whereby CJFB-TV will be affiliated with the CBC net work and will carry most of the network programmes. In addition to the best of the network shows, the station will carry an interesting programme of films and other top-notch television features.

According to the number of antennas appearing on the business places and private homes several sets have now been installed in Gull Lake. Reception is reported from the Medicine Hat TV station but this is far from satisfactory. —The Advance, Gull Lake, Sask., October 24, 1957.

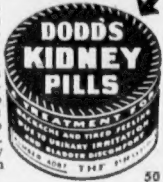
### NEED COMPETITION

An acclamation is not necessarily a poor thing in itself. But we would not like to see things deteriorate to the stage where all of our representatives are being elected by acclamation.

—Atikokan (Ont.) Progress.

## YOU CAN DEPEND ON

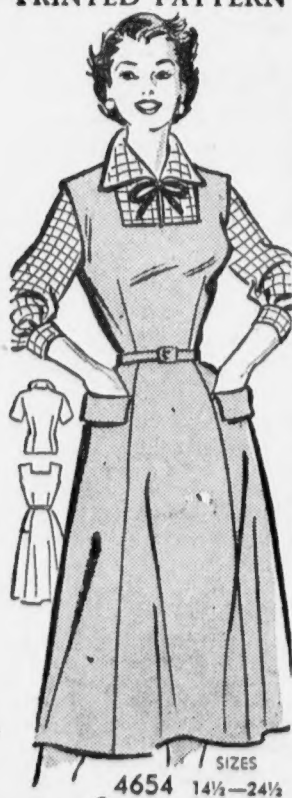
When kidneys fail to remove excess acids and wastes, backache, tired feeling, disturbed rest often follow. DODD'S Kidney Pills stimulate kidneys to normal duty. You feel better—sleep better, work better. Get Dodd's at any drug store. You can depend on Dodd's.



## Helps You Overcome FALSE TEETH Looseness and Worry

No longer be annoyed or feel ill-at-ease because of loose, wobbly false teeth. FASTEETH, an improved alkaline (non-acid) powder, sprinkled on your plates holds them firmer so they feel more comfortable. Avoid embarrassment caused by loose plates. Get FASTEETH today at any drug counter.

## Half-size jumper! PRINTED PATTERN



4654 14½-24½  
by Anne Adams

Our new Printed Pattern—designed especially for the half size figure; for the easiest sewing you've ever known! Jumper and companion blouse—fashions that double your wardrobe!

Printed Pattern 4654: Half Sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. Size 16½ jumper takes 3 yards 39-inch; blouse, 1½ yards.

Printed directions on each pattern part. Easier, accurate.

Send forty cents (40c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern. Write plainly Size, Name, Address and Style Number and send orders to:

Send order to:  
Anne Adams Pattern Dept.,  
Department P.P.L.,  
60 Front Street, W., Toronto.

# NEIGHBORLY NEWS

A CBC program aired every Sunday morning  
At 10:00 Central Time

PREPARED BY C. F. GREENE

NOVEMBER 3, 1957

Good morning, neighbors:

Apart from celebrities, relatively few people can claim to be home towns—states the Indian Head News, Saskatchewan. John Ryhorchuk of Saskatoon, however, widely known outside their own although just an ordinary person, is so well known that a letter mailed to him from the United States with only his picture on the envelope was delivered without delay. John is so well known because of his family's unusual record. He and his 12 brothers have all worked for the Canadian National Railways in Saskatchewan, massing nearly 400 years of service between them. This unique railway record gained a place in Ripley's famous cartoon feature, "Believe It or Not," with a picture of John heading the text. When the cartoon appeared in various newspapers, a Bedford, Iowa, man decided to write John Ryhorchuk a letter. He put no address on the picture from the cartoon. John received it a couple of days later.

A call sent out for neighborly help was quickly and adequately responded to in the Carman district, Man. We see by the Dufferin Review that over 50 friends and neighbors rallied to the aid of Mrs. Colin Ashton, whose husband was accidentally killed two weeks ago while at work in a potato field on the farm of Eldon McEachern. They all joined in when Mr. McEachern called a bee to harvest a six-acre field of turnips on the Ashton farm. In a day and a half, all the turnips had been dug, trimmed, bagged, loaded and placed in cold storage for later sale on the Winnipeg market.

And speaking of turnips—this season's biggest has gone up one pound—the Coronation Review, Alberta, reporting that Mrs. Theresa Untch of the Lake Thelma district brought in to the Review office a whopping 25 pound turnip, which is now on display there.

Displayed on the front page of the Roblin Review is a photo of a horse believed to be the oldest in Canada. His name is Mack—who was 40 years old last June. Mack belongs to Robert Arnott, of Roblin and was raised from a colt on the Arnott farm. He was used as a work horse in the fields until 1945, when a tractor freed him from this work. Mr. Arnott still uses him for light work around the farm.

Neighbor Arnott must be very proud of that lovable old horse—and, according to the Meadow Lake Progress, Sask.—no doubt Mrs. J. Fitzell of the Four Corners district, thinks her dog is almost worth his weight in gold—as recently he came home carrying her wrist watch, which she had lost in the strawberry patch early in the summer.

The Carrot River Observer, Sask., calls attention to what it considers an unusual dog. It states: "While on a two-day shoot, in the Beatty district, Harold Plain's six-month-old bird, 'Lady,' brought in sixty ducks. Lady only missed one bird; we think this is somewhat of a record as it is her first season of hunting."

We must, however, release the names of these good neighbors recently celebrating birthday anniversaries in the gay-ninety class—Mrs. Alice Scott of Nipawin, Sask., 90—Mrs. Robert Cown of the Kenville district, Man., 90—Ed Hutchinson of Brandon, Man., 91—Axel Selin of the East Hay district, Alta., 92—George Blackwell of Nipawin, Sask., 93—John Saworsky of Rosthern, Sask., 94—and with the most candles on the birthday cake, A. J. Adams of Melfort, Sask., 96, last Thursday.

Coming back to the hunting scene, the Delisle Advocate, Sask., reports that Lorne Campbell of the Vanscoy district, got some prairie chickens and on his return home, he left them in his shed. They disappeared. On Saturday he got another bird, and thinking the village cats were responsible, he put it in a pail and hung the pail on a nail. Having a meeting to attend in the city, Lorne came home rather late at night, and startled a striped kitty, who returned the compliment. The kitty then died. The family moved and

it was five days before they could return.

Turning to a sweeter subject, the Meadowbrook district correspondent for the Lacombe Globe, Alta., comments: "We 'oldtimers' have at one time and another heard Alberta referred to as a land flowing with milk and honey. Well we know it's a fine place but we aren't so sure its quite that good—but there was a certain spot a little distance south of here that was really flowing with milk one evening recently when our faithful milkman had the mishap to have a bit of an 'upset'—and the land did have milk flowing around for a while. We are glad to report the driver wasn't injured seriously and as for the milk—well the cows can produce more."

Producing an unexpected answer was the chap referred to in the Portage la Prairie Enterprise, Man., which states: When it comes to islands you've got to hand it to Joe Thorsteinson. At the official opening of Northland

Fisheries Ltd.'s filleting plant, Jack Cowan, deputy minister of mines and resources, asked how many islands there were in Island Lake. "Three thousand five hundred and fifty-two," replied Mr. Thorsteinson, a Northland official. Surprised at such an accurate answer, Mr. Cowan asked, "How do you know this?" "Because I counted them all," was the poker-faced reply.

In the family circle, we have two diamond wedding anniversaries to report: Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bowthorpe, formerly of the Coronation district, Alta., now living in Carrot River, Sask., their 60th—and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lytle of Portage la Prairie, Man., their 60th.

These two couples in their time have seen various methods of raising money for a good cause: the Stettler Independent, Alta., calls attention to a new one—called Operation Apron-Trousers. This is how it works. "Find your waistline—measure round it, count the inches (now don't squeeze!) Send a penny for each inch shown to the Girl Guides. The Local Association of the Guides and Brownies who are sponsoring the project, are putting all proceeds into the Scout-Guide Hall Building Fund."

And while on the subject of youngsters, the Grande Prairie Herald-Tribune, Alta., has this to say: We find it in our hearts to be sorry for the retarded child, and sorry to the point where we will build schools for them. But for the brilliant child, little enough is offered. If we are to fully exploit their capabilities, they too must receive special treatment."

Good morning, neighbors . . . and keep smiling.

## New bank building opened at Herbert

The new Bank of Montreal building at Herbert opened two months ago elicits admiring comment from all who enter it.

From the managerial office of the quite-friendly Charlie Cuthbert right down to the basement showers for the staff, the building is as modern as tomorrow; as a matter of fact it was designed to accommodate a larger staff and an increased volume of business which, no doubt, will be forthcoming as Herbert, already a highly favored shopping centre continues to grow.

With the groundwork for a more extensive irrigation scheme presently laid, with rich grain-growing areas surrounding it, with widely-known ranches to the north from which train-loads of cattle move annually, Herbert seems destined to grow. The Bank of Montreal has geared its local outlet to assure efficient service in an era of expansion.—The Herald, Herbert, Sask., Oct. 24, 1957.

An original design by a student of the School of Fashion, Ryerson Institute of Technology, Toronto, this dress was one of 33 styles seen in a fashion show in Canadian wool jersey at the 35th annual conference of the Canadian Woollen & Knit Goods Manufacturers Association, at the Seignior Club, Montebello, Que., October 31. In beige, the cocktail dress features a sunburst-pleated skirt. The high, straight front neckline dips to form a soft cowl at the back.



TWO HAPPY HUNTERS pose with part of their bag of geese taken during a recent hunt in east-central Saskatchewan's Cumberland House region. They are Dr. D. McIntyre, Winnipeg, Man., and Dr. W. M. Eisele, Hot Springs, Arkansas. The two also bagged a moose on their Cumberland hunt.

## One of the first in Province

Progressive Conservatives in Moose Jaw-Lake Centre federal constituency are holding a nomination convention in Moose Jaw, Monday afternoon, November 18, to name their candidate for the next federal election. The meeting will be held in the Technical High School, starting at 2:30 p.m. and is open to all supporters and friends of Prime Minister John Diefenbaker. More than 400 are expected to attend.

The call for the nomination convention was made by the Constituency Association president, Sam Haggerty of Belle Plaine, following an executive meeting. Col. M. A. Germain, of Moose Jaw, Constituency Association secretary, and Mrs. Blanche Vaudin, women's president, are assisting in arrangements for the gathering.

The Moose Jaw-Lake Centre nomination will be one of the first in the Province. It is understood that several other constituencies are holding Progressive Conservative nominations about the same time.

The Moose Jaw-Lake Centre constituency organization will be completed following the nomination.

### INDIAN TREATMENT

There is nothing at all in the record of the people of Canada and the United States in dealing with the Indian population of which we have any reason to be proud. Certainly we cannot hold up our "integration" of the Indian into the life of the country as a model for other countries.

—Red Deer Advocate.

In clear water, a submarine can be spotted from the air at depths up to 100 feet.

**YOU CAN SLEEP TO-NIGHT**

**AND RELIEVE NERVOUSNESS ALLDAY TO-MORROW!**

SEDICIN tablets taken according to directions is a safe way to induce sleep or quiet the nerves when tense.

**SEDICIN® \$1.00-\$4.95**  
Drug Stores Only!

## Thrill a child



7161

by Alice Brooks

What a thrill for a tot to have a Santa doll! It is a 12-inch sock doll—takes so little time and fabric to make it.

Pattern 7161: Pattern, directions for doll and clothes. Any bright red material, with terry cloth for "fur" trim, will do.

A bonus for our readers: two Send thirty-five cents in coins for this pattern (stamps cannot be accepted). Print plainly your Name, Address, Pattern Number. Send order to:

Household Arts Department,  
Department P.P.L.,  
60 Front Street, W., Toronto

FREE patterns, printed in our ALICE BROOKS Needlecraft Book for 1957! Plus a variety of designs to order—crochet, knitting, embroidery, huck weaving, toys, dolls, others. Send 25 cents for your copy of this needlecraft book—now!



Premier announces new

## Industry for Saskatchewan

Production of mobile homes in Saskatchewan is to start early in 1958 at a new factory in the City of Weyburn. Premier T. C. Douglas announced recently that L & C Trailer Company Limited had chosen a Saskatchewan location to manufacture complete home trailer units for an all-Canada market.

The \$200,000 industry, another first for Saskatchewan, will occupy 40,000 square feet of working space in a hangar building at the Weyburn airport. Production of mobile homes will be underway by February 1, 1958.

Company officials visited Regina and Weyburn in October to finalize plans for setting up the factory. They said machinery and equipment would begin moving into the Weyburn building about December 1.

The new industry initially will employ some 75 workers and gradually increase the number to 125. The factory will be operating 12 months in the year. Establishment of L & C Trailer Co., Ltd. at Weyburn will mean a new payroll in that city of approximately \$250,000 annually.

Principals behind the new enterprise at Weyburn are the heads of two of America's leading trailer manufacturing companies. Marion Mendenhall is president of Leisure Homes Corp., Salt Lake City, Utah. Ebe R. Shaw is president of Columbia Trailer Co., Los Angeles, California. The two companies are affiliated. Mr. Mendenhall and Mr. Shaw have been in the business of manufacturing mobile homes for about a quarter of a century.

Mr. Mendenhall and Mr. Shaw stated that most of the employees working in the Saskatchewan plant would be recruited from Weyburn and district. A few key men will be brought in at the start of operations to train the work force. Appointment of a manager to head the Weyburn operation is to be announced later.

The mobile living units manufactured at the Weyburn plant will represent the most advanced designs in completely furnished trailer homes. The units are equipped with refrigerators and stove and other essential furnishings. Occupants of L & C trailer homes need supply nothing but personal effects.

Company officials said the trailers incorporate such up-to-date features as double insulation, and floor-flow heating. Oil, propane or natural gas can be used as a heating fuel. The units come in one, two and three bedroom styles.

At the start, the company will build units 10 feet wide and from 37 to 50 feet in length. Production plans also include units of eight-foot width and the smaller vacation type trailers. Capacity of the plant in a one-shift operation will be approximately five finished trailers per day.

Company principals said that to the extent it is possible the mobile homes manufactured at Weyburn will be produced from Canadian materials.

The American trailer makers said a number of important factors were responsible for the decision to establish a manufacturing plant in Canada and in a Saskatchewan location. The demand for mobile homes in this country was growing and the market would continue to extend along with resource development and other economic expansion. Petroleum development in Western Canada had helped to broaden the market for trailers and Saskatchewan's central position in this market area offered advantages in the way of manufacturing and distribution costs.

The acceptance of mobile homes in Canada, the American industrialists said, was reflected in the increasing number of established trailer camps across the nation and the very definite indications that municipal bodies were aware of the need for trailer park accommodation and were moving to supply it.

Once their plant in production at Weyburn, the American trailer manufacturers expect to spend a considerable part of their time in Saskatchewan. They look forward to a period of growth and expansion in the province and are anxious to maintain close associ-

## Endorse Hansen Lake road to Flin Flon

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Saskatchewan Chamber of Mines held at Prince Albert, the directors approved a resolution endorsing the construction of the Hansen Lake Road between Flin Flon and Prince Albert. In endorsing the resolution the directors present stated that the construction of this road would open a large mineral area in the northeast part of the province to exploration and speed up the development of a number of promising base metal showings.

As the road to Flin Flon via Hansen Lake is a natural resource development road, the resolution also urges the Federal Government to share in the financing of the construction costs.

The directors also approved the representations made to the Department of Mineral Resources to keep the Mine Recording Office open at LaRonge and urged that a second letter be sent to the Hon. J. H. Brockelbank pointing up the importance of this office to the mining industry in this province.

The meeting also agreed to support Saskatchewan Government Airways in its efforts to establish direct mail service between Prince Albert, La Ronge and Uranium City.

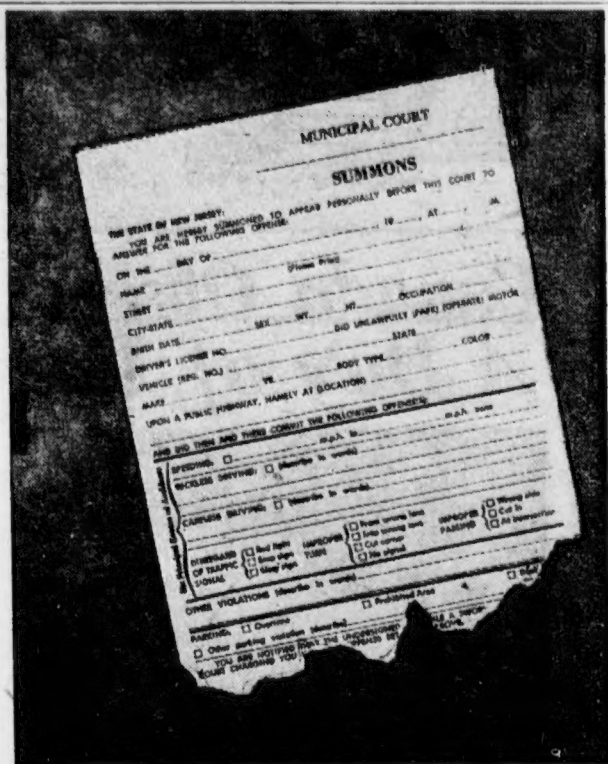
ation with Saskatchewan's economic development.

The announcement of a factory to produce mobile homes in Saskatchewan winds up negotiations that had been going on for several months. Saskatchewan's Industrial Development Office and the Industrial Committee of the Weyburn Chamber of Commerce have been active in the promotion of this important new industry for Weyburn and the province.

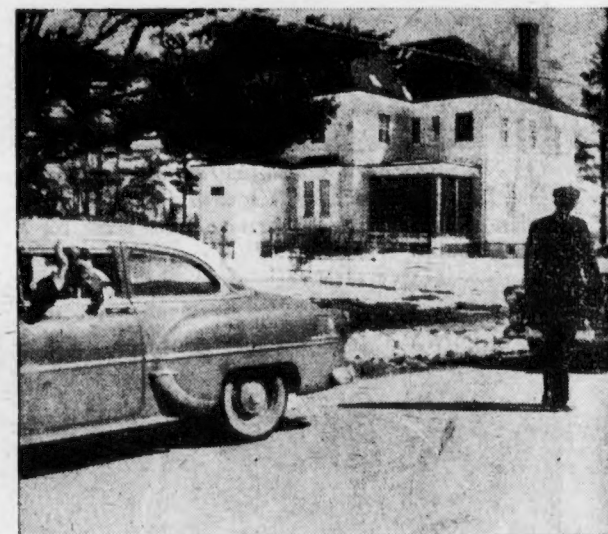
Until suchtime as the company has a representative located at Weyburn all communications should be directed to L & C Trailer Co. Ltd., 4675 South State Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

**NORMAL HEARING**  
To a person with normal hearing the ticking of an average watch can be heard from a distance of three feet.

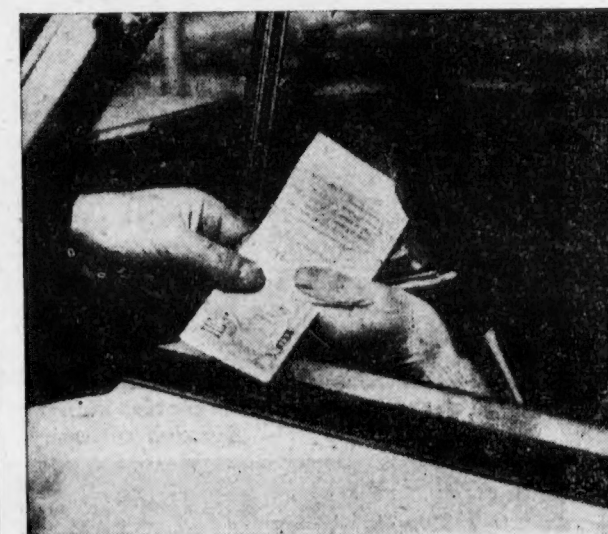
**LATIN WORD**  
We use the abbreviation "lb." for "pound" because it is a contraction of "libra", which is the latin word for pound.



"The kind of ticket that cannot be fixed."



Scofflaws are responsible for a large percentage of accidents.



70 million licensed drivers . . . 20 million ticketed for alleged violations.



Proper respect for the law . . . foundation of accident prevention.

## No-fix ticket systems

By Arthur T. Vanderbilt  
Chief Justice of the  
Supreme Court of New Jersey

The courts having jurisdiction over violations of our traffic laws play an important part in the concentrated efforts now being made to increase the safety of our streets and highways. Last year of the approximately 70 million licensed drivers in this country, some 20 million were ticketed for alleged violations. In New Jersey alone our municipal courts handled 990.91 traffic matters and collected \$5,954,899 in fines and costs from erring drivers. The traffic courts, coming as they do in direct contact with such a large percentage of the population, have become by all odds the most important courts in our judicial system. On them rests the primary responsibility for developing in our citizenry that respect for law which lies at the very foundation of effective traffic law enforcement and on which in the last analysis all of our democratic institutions depend. It is therefore difficult to understand why in many jurisdictions so little attention has been given to the traffic courts and why every proven device to increase their stature and effectiveness has not been utilized.

Perhaps the most common and damning criticism of traffic courts has been that so many people have found it possible to evade answering a traffic summons by the well-known political process of having it "fixed" so that the matter will never come up in court. In a nationwide survey of traffic courts made a number of years ago unquestioned evidence of ticket-fixing was found in 39 out of 76 cities covered. In one out of every four cities visited the lag in traffic law enforcement was directly traceable to this insidious practice.

Generally tickets are fixed without the knowledge of the police officer who served the summons or of the judge who should have heard the case. How it is done is one of the mysteries of modern American life, known only to the politically initiated. It is a vice, however, that is readily cured, as has been demonstrated in New Jersey, by the use of a simple uniform non-fixable traffic violation ticket. The police officer makes out the ticket in quadruplicate with the aid of carbon paper. The

original goes to the traffic court, one copy goes to the police headquarters, one is retained by the police officer who made it out, and one is handed to the offender. All books of tickets are issued to law enforcement officers by the courts and must be accounted for.

This kind of ticket cannot be fixed without the active aid of three public officials—the judge, the police chief and the issuing officer. After weighing the slim chances of success against the very real dangers of failure, few offenders consider it worth their while even to try. That the ticket is non-fixable in practice as well as in theory is amply demonstrated by the experience in Newark, the largest city in New Jersey. In the first four months the new ticket was in use only 607 were not disposed of in court—and most of these had been issued to non-residents who did not intend to return to the state—whereas in the corresponding four months the year before 14,529 tickets were not responded to.

The introduction New Jersey of the uniform non-fixing traffic ticket by rule of court was violently opposed by many police chiefs and some prominent citizens, but significantly not by the policemen. A spokesman for their association described it as "an Emancipation Proclamation and a Declaration of Independence for the patrolman." Oddly, despite its demonstrated success and the endorsement and support of the Conference of Chief Justices, the Conference of Governors and the American Bar Association, as well as many other organizations interested in promoting traffic safety through the improvement of traffic law enforcement, the uniform non-fixable traffic ticket has not caught fire. New Jersey is the only state where its use on a statewide basis has been made mandatory, although it is in use in a large part of New York, many cities in Michigan and in scattered cities in some 25 other states.

The time has long since arrived when every city and state should put an end once and for all to the vicious practice of ticket-fixing. The means are at hand. All that is now needed is the will to do something about it and a day or two of courage while the beneficiaries of the old order are bewailing their loss.

## Double duty

7138



by Alice Brooks

All dressed as a sailor, this pup is going to do real service as a pajama bag. During the day he's a soft doll to cuddle.

Pattern 7138: transfer for pajama bag, directions. Body in 2 flat pieces of terry cloth; head and legs stuffed.

Send thirty-five cents in coins for this pattern (stamps cannot be accepted). Print plainly your Name, Address, Pattern Number.

Send order to:

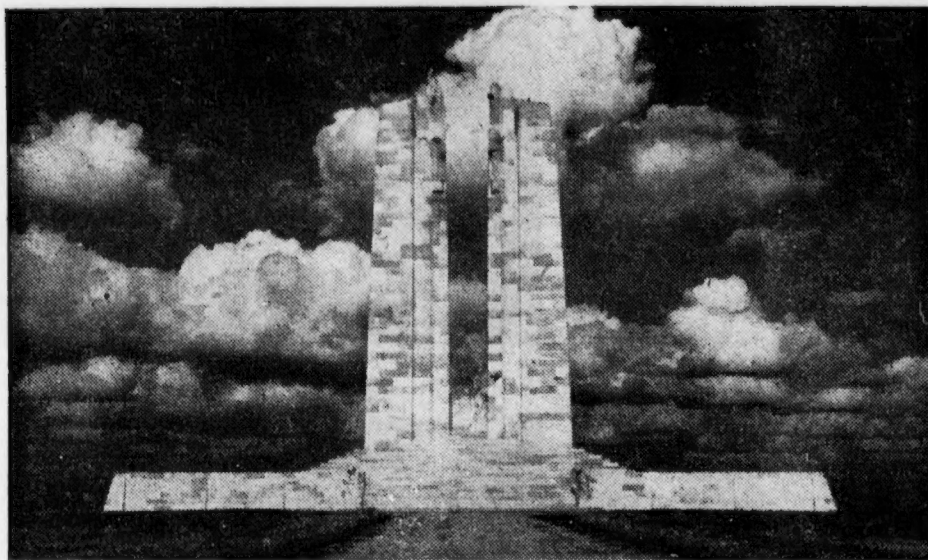
Household Arts Department,  
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60 Front Street, W., Toronto.

A bonus for our readers: two FREE patterns, printed in our ALICE BROOKS Needlecraft Book for 1957! Plus a variety of designs to order—crochet, knitting, embroidery, huck weaving, toys, dolls, others. Send 25 cents for your copy of this needlecraft book—now!



# Canadian Weekly Features

## Canada Observes A Day of Remembrance



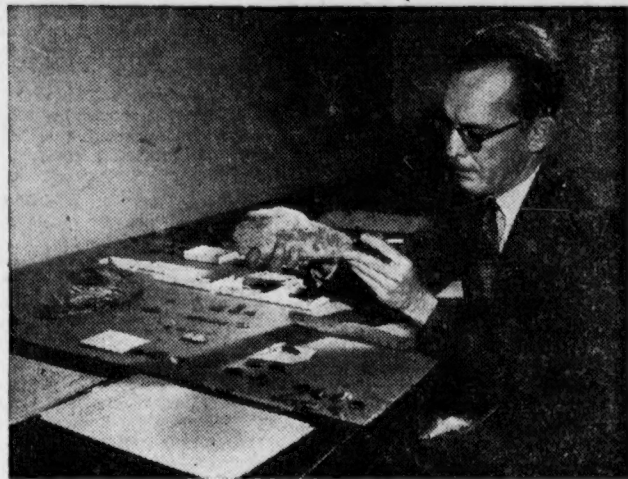
On November 11th, Canadians from coast to coast pause for a silent, solemn moment in grateful remembrance of Canada's valiant War Dead. Every year, the beautiful Canadian memorial at Vimy, France, is the scene for a special tribute on behalf of Canada's servicemen in Europe.



*"They shall grow not old as we that are left grow old;  
Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn."*



*"At the going down of the sun . . ."*



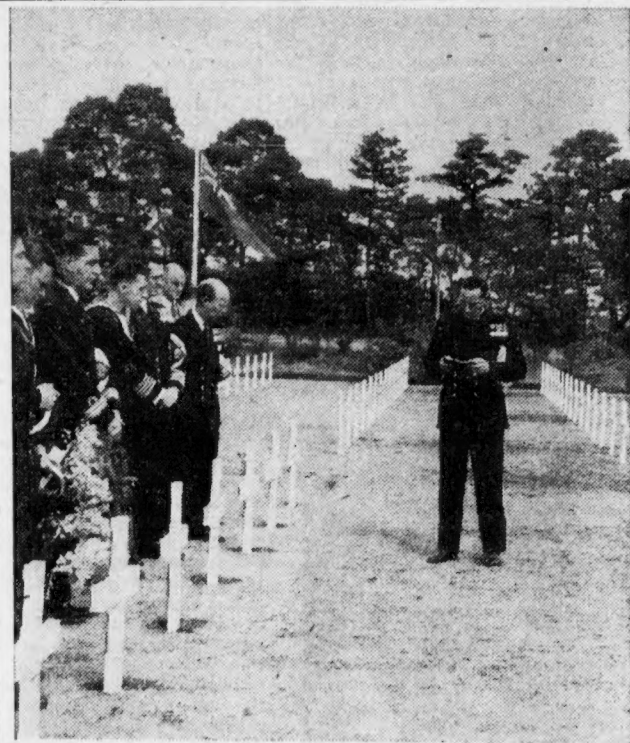
**INSPECTS ARTIFACTS** — Dr. Richard S. MacNeish, chief archaeologist of the Human History Branch, National Museum of Canada, inspects one of the many artifacts he collected during a field trip along the Alaska Highway in the Yukon Territory last summer. Dr. MacNeish found archaeological material in the Yukon that is very similar to objects found in Outer Mongolia. This evidence provides a definite link between the peoples of Asia and the early inhabitants of North America.

### REGARDED AS OUTCAST

A pariah dog is the native cur of Egypt and other Oriental countries and is regarded as an outcast and scavenger.

### FASTEST ANIMAL

The cheetah has been known to run at a speed of 70 miles an hour, the fastest of any four-footed animal.



In the Commonwealth Cemetery at Yokohama, Japan, Canadian sailors pay homage to the men of the RCN buried there. Below, RCAF officer stands at the salute in military Cemetery, Choley, France.



*... "and in the morning  
We will remember them."*





# THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

## MONTHLY LETTER

The need for leadership in all walks of life is greater today than ever before. Every aspect of living demands guiding hands: government, business, the professions, the fine arts and the mechanic arts.

Leadership does not mean domination. The world is always well supplied with people who want to be dictators. The leader is of a different sort. He seeks effective activity with a beneficent purpose.

A glance through history shows that the story of nations and of industries is told in terms of the exploits of individuals. In every significant event there has been a bold leader, an object or purpose, and an adversary. Durant makes one of his characters say in *The Mansion of Philosophy*: "The masses do not accomplish much . . . they follow the lead of exceptional men."

A healthy society is one in which opportunities are given for leaders to emerge from all ranks in the population. The mechanic who has a helper assigned to him is a leader. The office worker with a secretary is a leader. Within their spheres these leaders have the same responsibilities, the same opportunities for showing ability, and the same potential satisfactions as has the leader of a government.

In a country like Canada the genius of leadership seems as likely to sprout in some humble home as in a mansion of the wealthy. To be educated in a country school, or in a city public school where little luxury is enjoyed, is not a handicap to the attainment of leadership. What marks the leader is individual craftsmanship; sensibility and insight; initiative and energy.

No sluggard need aspire to leadership. There are passive persons who are content to go through life getting lifts from people; who wait until action is forced upon them. They are not of leadership material.

### Leaders have standards

How do men get out in front and stay there? They raise the standards by which they judge themselves—and by which they are willing to be judged. They raise their aim, both for themselves and for the group they lead. They develop with energy their own knowledge and skill so as to reach the standards they have set.

This acceptance of higher standards of judgment is the basis of all human progress. A love of high quality is essential in a leader. He is, as Dr. Wilder Penfield said of Sir William Osler in his address at the medical convention, Queen's University, in May: "concerned with the quality of workmanship, like a cabinet maker who runs his finger over smooth surface and secret joint, reconsidering the work of his hands."

The leader, whether in business or government, carries with him this sense of idealism, a vision of what might be. He acts well because he has a clear idea of the part he is going to play and the results he seeks.

Dependability is another quality of the leader. He keeps all promises. He is, as a traveller said of his companion, "the kind of man to go tiger hunting with in the dark, because you can always reach out and be sure he is there."

Being dependable means accepting responsibility. The leader will take counsel from his people, but he will act on what his mind tells him is right. To live in that responsible way requires a good stock of self-confidence. It demands that the leader shall have trained himself out of the fear of making mistakes. He has long since outgrown dependence upon his parents, teachers, foremen, and all others who played dominant roles in supplying his wants, quieting his fears and answering his questions as he grew up.

To embark successfully on a career involving leadership demands courage. Once a person has decided upon the part he wishes to play in life, and is assured that he is doing the work for which

## About being a leader

he is best endowed; and is satisfied that he is filling a vital need, then he needs the courage to tackle the problem he must solve.

With faith in himself, he will be brave enough to act on probabilities instead of certainties, and put his whole energy into making them come true. One mark of a great leader is that he feels sufficiently secure to devote his thought to the well-being of his subordinates and the perfection of his job instead of constantly looking up the line to make sure that he is being approved.

### Self-discipline

The man who would be leader must pay the disciplinary cost involved. This does not mean that he must withdraw from the world, but it does entail restraint, control and moderation wherever these are necessary to achieve the ends he seeks.

Leaders need to submit themselves to a stricter discipline than is expected of others. Those who are first in place must be first in merit.

In view of this, it is not surprising to find that the great number of persons who have been acknowledged as leaders were people who themselves learned the art of obeying. The man who has not learned to render prompt and willing service to others will find it difficult to win and keep control of his followers.

Young people who aspire to reach positions of leadership would be doing themselves a favour if they were to drill themselves in facing disagreeable things. A philosopher advises all of us to do something occasionally for no other reason than that we would rather not do it.

Besides doing well what he has to do, the leader has initiative, which is the ability to think and to do new things. He is shooting at a moving target.

It is essential in leadership to stay ahead. The leader cannot set up a procedure and then linger lazily watching to work. He cannot be content merely to see new trends and take advantage of them. He must, rather, keep his imagination vividly alive, so as to originate ideas and start trends.

Many a sad story is written in the annals of business every year by leaders who are falling into the routine of being managers. When they start to coast they have reached the end of the line of their own development and their contribution to the growth of their business.

Leaders are so eager about their work that they can hardly wait for morning to get started at it. But they are not impetuous. They keep a balance between emotional drive and sound thinking. Their excess of effort testifies to their belief that unless a man undertakes more than he possibly can do he will never do all that he can do. Their enthusiasm stimulates their energy.

That is why business leaders are found so universally in the forefront of social endeavor. Leadership is essential in all social life and in every form of social organization, and because of their experience and their flair the corporation head, the plant executive and the shop foreman are pressed into service to lead community or national campaigns for improvement of services and the raising of money.

### Choosing assistants

Diverse though the areas of leadership may be, there are nevertheless certain basic principles generally agreed upon as being necessary. The leader must be sincere in his beliefs about his business and his place in it, and he must have the force of character necessary to inspire others to follow him with confidence.

Thoughtful men choose persons to work with them, and particularly men who will be close to them, for special qualities. Their assistants should be different from them, capable of doing things the leader cannot do for himself. No leader in government, business or

any other sphere of activity will surround himself with rubber stamps if he wishes to be relieved of some of today's work, to be given time to plan for tomorrow and the more distant future, and to be able to step out for a few days or a few weeks in the certain knowledge that his assistants will handle the business efficiently.

The leader's job is to get work done by other people and the good that they do is reflected upon him. He senses the readiness of an assistant for further development, and sets the stage so that efforts of his subordinates are used to the full in pursuance of his purpose.

Herein lies the most subtle challenge to the man in authority over others. He must steer a wary course between keeping his finger in every pie, dictating in detail what is to be done by whom, and on the other hand slackening the rein so that his assistants learn by experience, even at the risk of making mistakes.

Having delegated work, the leader must trust his assistants. His action implies the courage and readiness to back up a subordinate to the full.

The more dynamic the leader is, the more he needs to control the irritability that arises in him when projects are delayed, thrown off the track, or botched. He needs to seek patiently for the reason and to be receptive to ideas for improvement. As key man in the organization he must be a creative listener, smothering ruthlessly all empty excuses and brushing off all merely time-wasting talk, but getting at the meat of what his people have to say.

### Dealing with workers

The leader has come to his position by one of several ways: he may have graduated through the factory, where he was working with things; he may have come up through the office, where he dealt with figures and charts; or he may have been educated at one of the special schools, where he learned out of books. Now he must deal with people.

No matter what point we start from in a discussion of leadership we inevitably reach the conclusion that the art of being a leader is the art of developing people. At its highest peak, leadership consists in getting people to work for you when they are under no obligation to do so.

Throughout his active life the leader finds himself surrounded by duties to his business, his community, and himself. None is more important than his duty toward his workers. It is a maxim that whoever is under a man's power is under his protection.

A foreman or manager who is tyrannical thereby pronounces himself inefficient. He enforces severe discipline "according to the book" merely because he knows no other way. He refuses to hear his subordinates side of questions because he is afraid they may prove to be right and thus cause him to "lose face." His imperious manner provokes dissent and betrays his firm.

Much more successful is the leader who approaches his job in the spirit of being a coach. He will kindly interest, teach, aid, correct and inspire. He will seek the special talent every worker has. His people will co-operate with him in maintaining discipline for the good of the team. He will suppress his own ego and encourage the progress of those whom he leads. He will create in his group a sense of mutual effort, directed toward a specific goal.

### Policies and information

A leader in any activity will find it an advantage beyond price to have clear-cut policies written down. They keep his mind in consistent paths, they help him to clarify to his assistants the purposes toward which their work is directed. When he has his policies well shaped, then he may move on with sureness to proper means and methods.

Not that he will himself wor-

ship, or demand that his workers worship, a set of rules. Every rule, policy and plan is only a guide for the run of cases and for usual circumstances. The leader, while taking advantage of the benefits of written policies, will be alert for uncommon cases and for circumstances that do not belong under the rule. That is his function as leader.

Policies and plans are more or less useless unless they are known to all who may be concerned with them. Let everyone know where he stands and what is expected of him. Assistants should have a clear notion of what is to be done, as well as what their particular part of the task is. Lord Montgomery, as Commander of the Eighth Army, made it a rule that the plan of campaign should be made known to every soldier.

One business executive arrives at his office every morning with a pocket stuffed with scribbled notes. His first task is to sort them into categories, then he calls his secretary and dictates memos, or summonses to his office the group of assistants concerned and communicates his thoughts.

### Meeting problems

The capable leader does not flounder around in confusion when he meets a problem, because he has learned certain general procedures which enable him to face a crisis without panic.

Simplicity marks this process as it does all effective work in any field. Grasp the problem; whip it into organized shape at once; seek the information that is necessary to its solution; do what is necessary, according to the size and complexity of the problem, to analyse the elements of it; and then proceed to shape and to test in your mind the various answers and plans.

Any leader interested in expanding his capability in this area will enjoy reading *The Bismarck Episode*, by Captain Russell Grenfell (Faber and Faber Ltd., London, 1948). This is a factual, minute-by-minute account of the most noted sea chase of all time, told from the bridges of the ships engaged. Every ship's chief officer followed, roughly, this procedure: analyse the situation as it is and the way in which it developed; visualize all the possibilities; assess them to determine probabilities; estimate the strength of the forces opposed and of our resources; decide upon a general plan; communicate it to those who should know; move to carry out the plan with economy of effort and material; be sure to calculate the chances of prolongation of action; and, most important, shoot at the proper target.

To tackle problems in a masterly way the leader must see things whole as well as in separate parts. Unwise accent on some section is one of the most ruinous practices in government or business leadership. The company that emphasizes production and neglects merchandising finds its stockpile high and its sales profits low. The factory that concentrates on sales and neglects production finds itself losing friends because it cannot give expected service. In both production and distribution the leader must balance quality and cost.

The leader is leader of the whole enterprise, requiring the largeness of view that sees things in their true perspective and relations. The higher up in leadership a man goes, the broader his life and his vision should become. He must not gear his brain to details, going around scratching the bark of trees and never coming out to look at the woods as a whole. His pet aversions and loves must have a strict eye kept on them.

It goes without saying that in dealing with both detail and the business broadly, the leader will depend for his appraisal upon facts truly stated. He will demand analysis, not generalization; actualities instead of opinions. He will sense what is significant and brush aside the trivial, reducing the most complex problem to its simplest terms. This ability to

scrape off the barnacles and get at the true values is a vital quality in the leader.

### Making decisions

Administration is a process composed of making decisions after analyzing problems. Every decision carries with it the element of risk. The leader must venture to run the hazard of his own judgment.

He will often find that getting things started is more important than making sure that they will turn out perfectly right. He will find, too, that many of his decisions will have to be made with incomplete data. Having done what he can to build the necessary fact-providing organization, and having used it to the greatest possible extent, he must nevertheless shoulder the burden of making decisions, pushing out upon an uncharted course where his sense of direction is given him by his judgment founded upon experience.

The leader must originate. He must be an innovator. But he must push plans through to successful execution, coping with the unexpected and the unpredictable through originality and ingenuity applied with courage.

A sense of time is essential. The difference between a good leader and a poor one may be merely that the poor leader does a thing at the wrong time, sometimes too early but more often too late.

Among the most poignant tragedies of his story, says Sidney Hook in *The Hero in History* (Beacon Press, 1943) are those in which men have cried "impossible" too soon, and for want of vision have summoned up energies sufficient to win the day — too late.

### Summing up

It will be evident from what has been said that there is need for caution in the study of leadership as measured by mechanical analysis or the "yes-no" type of questionnaire.

No bare enumeration of traits can do justice to the power of insight which flashes to the surface of a great leader's mind in the face of problems, dangers and conflict of ideals.

The young man starting out in his active life with the idea of becoming a leader in whatever profession or business he espouses will find much to guide him in a widely recognized business classic, *Business and the Man*, first of the Alexander Hamilton Institute modern business texts.

In the boyhood days of men who are now top leaders in all walks of life the Horatio Alger stories of ragged boys who attained success were highly popular. Today's sophistication may have outdated Alger, but the principles by which his boys became leaders are still the stuff of which leaders are made.

There is no power on earth, in school, university or anywhere else, that can take a clerk from his desk or a mechanic from his bench and mould him into an executive. Self advancement is powered by one's own initiative and perseverance. A man still has to do his own growing, though in these days he finds many helps that his grandfather and his father did not have.

### The price that's paid

No one should embark upon a course leading to leadership without totting up the cost. Being a leader has many compensations—it is an imperative for some men—but it is a hard job and often a lonely job.

A visit to a leader's office on a working day, whether he be a business, political, educational or church leader, will disabuse anyone of the delusion that leadership means ease and comfort. The top man does not feel that he is sacrificing himself if he works sixteen or eighteen hours a day. He chose this rather than some other way of spending his time.

Like a mountain peak, the leader rises above others and dwells apart. It is one of the perils of leadership that unless they are very careful leaders may become so isolated that they lose the benefit of rubbing shoulders with subordinates and competitors.

In the last analysis it is up to every person, young and old, to decide whether he wishes to be a leader. A slave in Rome, who became one of the great Stoic teachers and a leader among philosophers, said this: "It is you who must introduce the consideration into the inquiry, not I; for it is you who know yourself, how much you are worth to yourself, at what price you sell yourself; for men sell themselves at various prices."



Dear Bonnie:

I'm sorry I ran out of space last week as I still have something to say about Sound Effects. Some effects are manually operated. Bells and buzzers for instance. If both are needed in one show, you should have two bells of different tones, mounted on a board, operated with two dry batteries and push buttons. These should be placed near where the sound emanates.

Rain, wind, thunder, gun shots, creaking doors, explosions, fireworks, crashing of glass, horse's hooves, marching feet, crowds, etc., may be required in a play. If you wish to know how these sounds can be made, write to Fitness and Recreation, Government Administration Building, Regina, and ask for information on any specific sound. Pamphlets on make-up, lights, Theatre terms, impromptu plays and other phases of Theatre are also available without charge.

Visual effects of mist, fog, smoke, visible rain, snow, lightning, fires, flashes of explosions are often needed and information is available from the above source.

Now to continue on with duties of your other committee members.

**Makeup Supervisor** secures the make-up kit or replenishes the one you might have, with the required number of grease sticks and liners for the show. This supervisor studies the characterizations and gives classes to the cast during several make-up rehearsals. Thus each member of the cast may learn to do his own basic make-up for who knows better than he what kind of a characterization he has developed.

I can remember in one show, we brought in a make-up person who asked a young lady what part in the play she had. "The maid" was the reply. When she came on stage at dress rehearsal, I nearly fell through the floor. She had two teeth waxed out, a big white bow in her hair and comedy lines in her face. This was exactly opposite to her part in the play, that of a shy, subdued, mousy, little creature. That's what will come of not having a make-up artist on hand during rehearsals and know what the play is about. We were paying that make-up artist too, for her work! Never again! Now classes are held during rehearsals. Each actor learns to do his own with the supervisor scrutinizing and perhaps adding a touch or two to accentuate a characteristic here or there.

There are many books on make-up available from drama libraries on loan, as well as pamphlets. Mallabar's, Winnipeg, have a series of excellent pictures of various characters for sale at a couple of dollars.

Your carpenter discusses scenery needs with you. Later, after looking over any pieces left from the last play, he submits sketches in color for your approval. Tempera paints are useful in making sketches. Props can then see what colors will match in drapes, chesterfields, cushions and costumes. All this should be done early. Lumber, muslin and nails, as well as cheap paint, are then ordered. The carpenter is then ready to go. He should have the scenery ready to set up for the use of the cast, in the rehearsal hall, two weeks before the presentation. The cast will learn to manipulate doors and steps then.

**The Publicity and Business Managers** are as important as anyone else from the first. They must know the story to sell it. They must decide with you when publicity and ticket sales must start. They must decide when the program material will be ready and how many programs and tickets should be printed.

You may have the same trouble in your community as the larger centres have. And that is with casts selling tickets, or rather feeling their job is putting on the show and someone else should sell tickets. My retort to this is — "If the cast haven't enough faith in their show to sell at least fifteen single tickets, then why should anyone else take the bother." Usually, this statement is made at every cast reading of the play. Everyone knows what I expect of them. Theatre is a collective activity and that certainly means the cast.

After reading that long screed, don't take things too seriously. I am sure you will understand why reading the play and discussing with your technical staff is so vital if the community is to be involved in the production. They will be ready to appreciate the performance when it comes off.

## PLAYS on a Shoestring

### Casting Your Play

Now, with Prompt Book in hand, stage manager and technical crew present, you are ready for the casting of your play. It should be a wide-open affair. Publicize it at least a week in advance at club meetings, in the local press and the local high school. You might phone anyone you especially wish to be present, but do not promise them a part. Often someone you haven't dreamed would be interested, appears and reads very well and tries for a certain part. Guard against making a promise you might regret later.

There are three methods of casting. Straight try-out is where scenes you have chosen from the play are read. If it is a one-act play, read it all. I would suggest that you give everyone who wishes to read any part, the chance even if you know they are not quite right for it. It builds confidence and they won't feel slighted if they lose out to a better reader. I should warn you that sometimes people read exceptionally well from a cold script and never read any better.

**Previous Experience** is often used as a casting procedure, with the director knowing who is available and picking the play to utilize them. It rather defeats the purpose of building up a good group. If people know the play is cast before the open reading, they may come once but seldom a second time.

Some director's interview potential cast members privately. Personally, I like a combination of the three methods mentioned, straight try-outs previous experience and interviews. In addition I ask those reading to get up and walk around, sit down and other things that they might be called on to do in the play. I watch how



alert they are when others are reading and try to detect any tone deafness while they are reading or listening. For instance, if someone must be hysterical in one of the parts in the play, I would like to see if those trying for the part can put on a hysterical act during the reading. Oh, it won't come off well, but at least they have the confidence to try and should improve with practice.

By such try-outs, you may discover new talent. It will give the illusion of competition and fairness. It will also give people a chance to demonstrate their ability and willingness to co-operate. You may discover some who can become interested in backstage work, after they hear others read better than they can. Perhaps they will realize they should learn more about theatre work to be ready for the next casting when it comes up.

There are disadvantages too. Some good people will not accept the challenge of open readings. Others do not like to read from a cold script. To offset this, you might make available at the library, if you have one, or at the Municipal office, if the clerk will agree, copies of scripts on a forty-eight hour loan, for two weeks before the public casting. The clerk could do you a service by keeping a list of borrowers.

A casting sheet should be on hand for your own private use. The following notations could appear—(a) size; (b) race; (c) posture; (d) attentiveness; (e) alertness; (f) voice—low, high, soft, harsh, accent; (g) ability to read at sight—well, fair, poor; (h) possible comedian; (i) remarks.

If you really wish to make use of your stage manager and others on your technical staff, you might give them similar sheets of paper. Let them act with you as a panel. However, do not consult during the reading as this often causes nervousness among the readers.

The tough part of casting is

that you must have nerve and make statements in **SPECIFIC TERMS** of what is wanted, having made certain directorial decisions before you go to the casting, such as —1. State before reading, the vocal characteristics, family traits and characters relationship to each other (Mother, daughter, son, etc.). If one of the parts is that of a murderer, naturally you will want someone whose face can be made up to look dangerous. 2. You will choose those who appear most easily shaped for the part. 3. You will demand essential physical characteristics of height, weight, fat or slim.

4. You may demand certain abilities in some of the arts such as music or dancing. If they are required, you do not have time to teach them. 5. You will expect certain innate qualities and abilities seldom expressed in printed directions, but implied in the lines and not easy to secure in time allotted to rehearsals. 6. You might also state you are considering double cast casting of lead roles and select two for each part, if available, then make your decision ten days later. This type of casting has been found to be excellent. It is called "Pattern Reading" and makes excellent competition for parts. If both persons cast in the same role, do well, you might carry them through, letting each play for one night.

7. You should demand that prompters, one male and one female is possible, are available right from the start. They could alternate each other night and thus lighten the load for each other. By having a male and female, it provides you with insurance in case you have to substitute for a player in the event of illness or transfers.

8. You should state that you wish to be free if anyone doesn't work out, to change parts within the cast and no offence should be felt.

May I suggest, Bonnie, that in all amateur work it is desirable to have some experienced players in heavier roles and some less-experienced or newcomers in smaller roles. In this way, those who have been with the group for sometime and are reliable, get payment for loyalty. You will find that the stronger person will compensate for the weaker, and you will end up with a fairly well balanced cast. Everyone must put their shoulder to the wheel and work together for a common cause of providing good entertainment for the community.

Those who do not get cast in this play might have certain abilities for future scripts. Keep your casting sheet available for the next director doing a play. Some might like to work in the front-of-the-house or serve on various committees so they will have some part in the whole project.

After some thought and possible consultation with your technical staff, notify those chosen for the parts and call the first rehearsal. I am so pleased to know that you are planning your show for January. That will give you slightly over three months to rehearse. No, the cast shouldn't get bored if you, Bonnie as the director, continue to give them a challenge every time they come to rehearsals. If you will follow the advice in my forthcoming letters, you will always have something for them to work on besides just memorizing lines. This will keep them from standing like telephone poles, reciting lines with no meaning to them.

Rehearsals, at first, should be discussions, leaving time between for the players to spend thinking about their characterizations and growing into the parts. In early December, you can then crack down and do your polishing job.

Well, this has been a letter that has covered many points, but they are important points. I shall be writing you again next week.

Sincerely yours,

Mary Ellen Burgess

### ONE-THIRD USED

Ordinarily, only one-third of a tree is cut into usable lumber. The rest of the tree remains in the forest as high stump or poor logs or comes out of the sawmill as sawdust.

## Students star in Prevention Week fire-drill

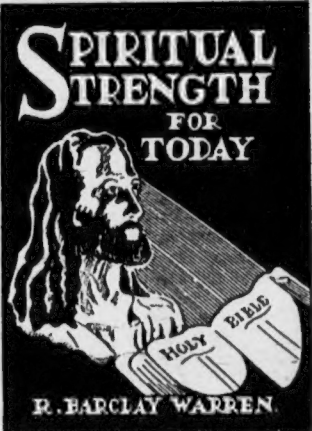
Seaforth pupils can move in a hurry when they want to, recent fire drills conducted at the three local schools revealed.

At the public school, 341 pupils cleared the school in 45 seconds. High school pupils were a little slower, 330 pupils taking 55 seconds. The 140 pupils at the Separate school were out of the building in 40 seconds.

The tests were conducted by Fire Chief John F. Scott, who said that Seaforth and district schools were found to be in good condition from a fire hazard standpoint. He had just completed an examination of schools in the Seaforth fire area in connection with Fire Prevention Week.

Pupils in the schools completed a questionnaire concerning the condition of their homes. This was expected to result in improved conditions in the homes, the Chief said.

Conditions of basements along Seaforth Main Street were much improved over previous inspections. While there continued to be several places where co-operation was lacking, on the whole the area was in good shape. In one or two cases it would be necessary to take legal action to bring premises up to standard, and this was being done, Chief Scott said.—The Huron Examiner, Seaforth, Ont., October 25, 1957.



### I AM THE DOOR

Jesus said, "I am the bread of life," "I am the true vine," "I am the good shepherd," "I am the way, the truth, and the life," "I am the light of the world," and "I am the door." These metaphors illustrate different truths concerning the person and work of Jesus Christ.

One needs to read John 10:1-18 to grasp the significance of Jesus' words, "I am the door: by me if any man enter in, he shall be saved, and shall go in and out, and find pasture." He is the door of the sheep. If we enter the sheepfold by Him we find safety, freedom and nourishment. We are saved from the guilt of sin and the bondage of sin. As we trust in Him we are safe for time and eternity.

The freedom of the believer is suggested by the expression, "go in and out." Some think that one's liberty is limited when he becomes a disciple of Jesus Christ. Actually, only then does he achieve freedom. Previously he was the servant of sin. Now he is set free. "If the Son therefore shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed." (John 8:36.)

He who is in Christ finds nourishment. Many have an abundance of everything that many can buy and yet they are starving. Man is a soul who dwells in a body. Many take care of the body and starve the soul. Augustine said, "O God, Thou hast made us for Thyself and we are restless till we rest in Thee." Jesus said, "Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they shall be filled." (Matthew 5:4.)

There is only one way into the kingdom of God. That is by the door, Jesus Christ. In Him we find salvation from sin; we find freedom so that we can employ all our time and energy for the glory of God; we find food to strengthen the inner man.

We cannot pay our way into the kingdom either by money or works. He who is the door is also the Good Shepherd who said, "I lay down my life for the sheep.—No man taketh it from me, but I lay it down of myself. I have power to lay it down, and I have power to take it again." We are saved by faith in the living Saviour, Jesus Christ.

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### DANGEROUS TO MAN

Crocodiles of some variety are found in every tropical and subtropical land on the globe and most of them are dangerous to man.

Narrowest point in the Americas is 28 miles at the Isthmus of Panama.



## Better use of land, stabilized agriculture aim Lands Branch

A large acreage of public grazing lands has always been available to farmers and ranchers under long term leases from the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, but in 1957 the acreage increased to an all-time high of more than 7½ million acres.

A. M. Thomson, director of the department's Lands Branch said these public grazing lands comprise approximately 36 percent of lands used by farmers and ranchers in the province, suited only to grazing. More than 5½ million acres are included in individual farms and ranches under leases,

### Loewen proposes city bus route

A proposal for a city bus system was made to City Council last week. Frank Loewen appeared at the meeting with the request that Council members grant him a franchise for a bus company within city limits.

Council was unable to give a reply because no rate or schedules were submitted to them. Flanked by lawyer James L. King, who advised him, Mr. Loewen said he wanted the consent of Council in principle. Council members refused to be argued into the idea.

As individuals, the City Council admitted the necessity for a bus service, but pointed out to Mr. Loewen that an outline in detail should be presented for their scrutiny before any answer could be given.

The main need for a bus service was for school children living in East Whitehorse, Council agreed. Mr. Loewen specifically mentioned the lack of transportation for these youngsters. His remarks were later underlined by his lawyer when Mr. King rose to address Council members.

The next move for a city transit system is now up to Mr. Loewen, who must submit detail of his proposal to Council. — The Star, Whitehorse, Yukon, Sept. 19, 1957.

The rattlesnake is the most widely distributed poisonous reptile in the forests of the United States.

giving long term security of tenure at low rental rates. The rental rates vary with livestock prices and productivity, or carrying capacity of land, assuring the stockman as fair a deal as possible.

Just over one million acres of the lands are contained in ranches which are entirely livestock production units. The majority of these ranches have been established for 50 years or more and some are still operated by descendants of original Saskatchewan ranchers. About 4½ million acres are included in 9,000 mixed farm units where the crown land pasture makes an important contribution to the stabilization of the unit concerned, and agriculture generally.

The acreage of Saskatchewan public grazing lands in long term leases to farmers, has been increased to an all time high during the past ten years, during which time most of the former leaseholders, in addition to new lessees, have received 33-year leases.

Under existing policies lessees have the right to improve ranges by installing fences and watering facilities. They may also regrass without incurring extra rental because of increasing carrying capacity or harvesting grain crops grown while preparing land for reseeding. This allows the man who leases grazing land from the department to obtain pasture as economically as the man who owns his. The lessee has an equity in improvements and is entitled to

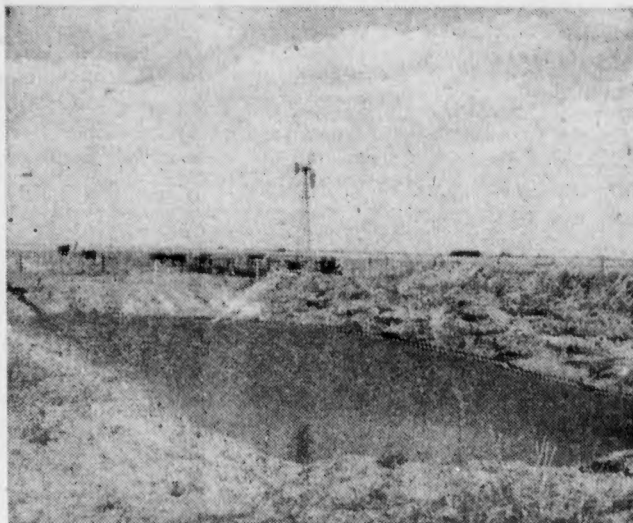
### Weeds or roadsides!

Many miles of roads in this district could be much improved for winter travel without much trouble. On a drive to Nokomis the night before the storm, a representative of this paper noted a bumper crop of weeds, sweet clover, etc.,—all from two to three feet in height, along the roadside. If municipal equipment is not available, surely farmers in the numerous districts could have this unsightly crop "harvested" right away. —The Manitou, Watrous, Sask.

receive compensation for them if and when his lease is terminated.

In addition to grazing lands service provided for individuals who lease from the department, an extensive service is provided through the community pasture program. Through community pasture programs, the department has made much progress toward

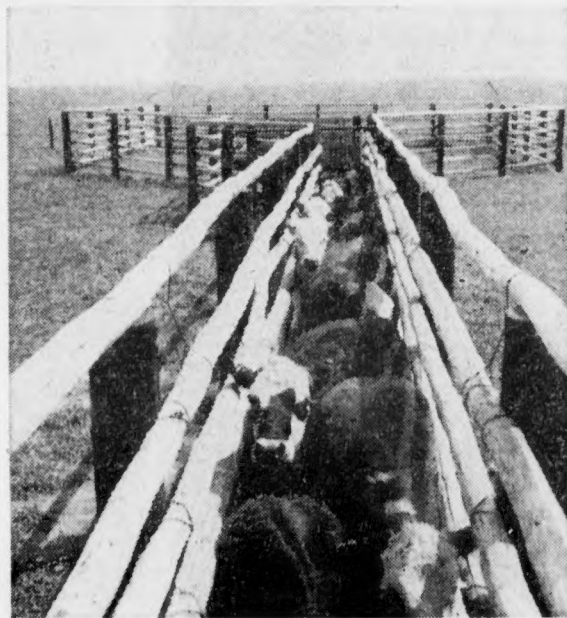
fuller use and conservation of grazing lands in the province over the past 20 years. At the moment the department operates and is still improving 17 community pastures, and has transferred or leased approximately 1½ million acres to PFRA, which makes up 97 percent of the acreage in 54 PFRA pastures in Saskatchewan.



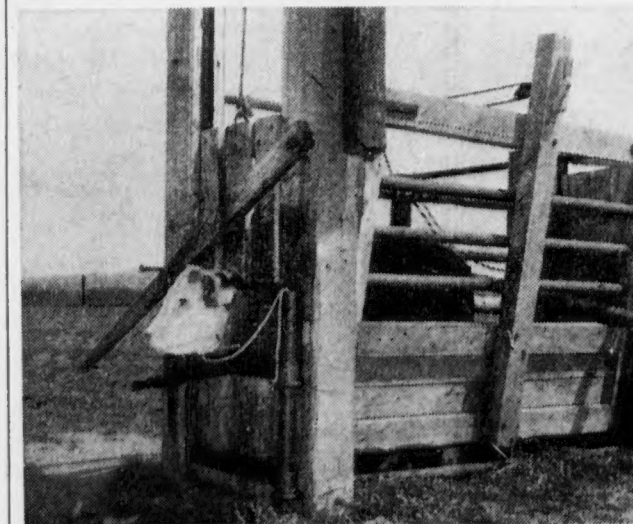
**GOOD WATERING FACILITIES**—Cattle in the Mortlach community pasture are provided with excellent watering facilities made up of a fenced dugout, windmill and a large trough.



**CATTLE GRAZE CONTENTEDLY** on tame grass and alfalfa now growing on land in the Mortlach community pasture. This land was broken and farmed at one time, abandoned and later acquired by the Land Utilization Board. In foreground two government representatives inspect lush growth.



**CORRAL FACILITIES** speed the job of branding and dehorning each spring at Val Jean community pasture headquarters. Here cattle have been put into chute in preparation for branding.



**SQUEEZE GATE**—At the headquarters of the Val Jean provincial community pasture, a steer is seen in the headgate just after dehorning. The squeeze gate is also used for branding.

## Prices maintained

One of the laws that is not being enforced, perhaps because it is unenforceable, is that which prohibits a manufacturer from maintaining or trying to maintain the resale price of his goods. Some years back the amendment to the Criminal Code that made such price maintenance a crime was forced through Parliament only after the government of the day, for the first time in history, in war and peace, had parliament in session between Christmas Day and New Year's Day.

Mr. St. Laurent, it is recalled, made a speech in which he intimated mild approval and expressed a pious hope that the cost of living would go down. The cost of living has not gone down, retail prices of manufactured goods are advertised by manufacturers in tramcars and buses, on the radio, in the newspapers. Manufacturers continue to protect, as they have a moral right to do, their trademarks.

The new minister of justice is reported to have ordered a review of the legislation. Proponents of the original change are arguing that a review is unnecessary. They have overlooked a bet. For if the Act is not being enforced and is not enforceable, then it should be repealed. If it is enforceable and is not being enforced, the original vociferous proponents, who now lack a good deal of their former political influence, should be advocating the review that Mr. Fulton seems to want.

—The Printed Word.

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**SHAW SCHOOLS**

### Week's sew thrifty

#### PRINTED PATTERN



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Printed Pattern 4727: Girls' Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, 14. Size 10 jumper takes 2½ yards 35-inch. Printed directions on each pattern part. Easier, accurate.

Send fifty cents (50c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern. Please print plainly Size, Name, Address, Style Number. Send to:

Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Department P.P.L., 60 Front Street, W., Toronto.

## SALESMAN WANTED

Advertising space salesman wanted in Regina for reputable and going publication. Send particulars of experience and best time for interview to Grenfell Sun.

*Scrumptious!*

Coffee cake at its best... sweet and scrumptious! And so easy to make with Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast when you bake at home. Surprise your family tomorrow!

### Butterscotch coffee cake

1. Measure into bowl ½ cup lukewarm water. Stir in 1 teaspoon granulated sugar. Sprinkle with contents of 1 envelope Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well.
2. Sift together twice, then into a bowl 2½ cups once-sifted all-purpose flour, ½ cup granulated sugar, 1 teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon grated nutmeg. Cut in finely ½ cup chilled shortening. Beat until thick and light. 2 eggs and stir into dissolved yeast. Make a well in dry ingredients and add yeast mixture; mix well, adding a little additional flour, if necessary, to form a soft dough.

3. Turn out on lightly-floured board and knead until smooth and elastic. Place in greased bowl. Brush top with melted shortening. Cover. Let rise in warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk—about 1½ hours.

4. Punch down dough. Halve the dough. Roll each half into a 9-inch circle and place on greased cookie sheets. Brush each circle with melted butter or margarine. Cover. Let rise until doubled in bulk—about 50 minutes. Bake in a moderate oven, 350°, about 30 minutes. Cool and spread coffee cakes with the following butterscotch icing: Measure into a saucepan, ½ cup lightly-packed brown sugar, few grains salt, 3 tablespoons butter or margarine and 4 tablespoons cream; stir over very low heat until sugar dissolves. Remove from heat and work in 1½ cups (about) once-sifted icing sugar—use enough sugar to make an icing of spreading consistency. Stir in ¼ cup coarsely-chopped toasted pecans and ¼ teaspoon vanilla. Yield: 2 coffee cakes.



Needs no refrigeration



## Carbon

Continued from front page  
monthly meeting Tuesday Nov 26 with Pres. D. Hunt in the Chair. Twelve members were present. Nomination and election of officers were held and the slate for 1958 is:

President.....D. Hunt Sr.  
Vice-Pres. Simone Appleyard  
Treasurer Marjorie McArthur  
Secretary.....D. Hunt Jr.  
Sergeant-at-arms.....H. Graham  
Executive — Belle Cave, Pat Stubbart, Doris Cannings.

The meeting closed as usual

Don't forget the Variety Show in the School Auditorium Saturday December 7th at 9 p.m. sponsored by the Carbon Students' Union.

Mrs. Karl Schacher, Mrs. Walter Schacher left Monday to spend a few days at Hilda and Medicine Hat with relatives and friends.

Little Helpers of Christ Church, Carbon held their annual Church Service and Party on Tuesday. Owing to the illness of Rev. Roberts, Mrs. Roberts assisted the Little Helpers Sec. Mrs. Donnie Church.

Cpl. and Mrs. S. Ginthers and daughter have returned home after spending the past two years in Germany with the P.P.C.L.I. and are spending the next few weeks at the home of their parents Mr. and Mrs. Fred Fuller prior to being stationed on Jan. 5th at Camp Borden.

The United Church Junior W.A. will hold its Annual Bazaar, Tea and Sale of Home Cooking, Fish Pond on Sat. Nov. 30 in the United Church basement from 3 to 6 p.m.

Hospital patients this week we are sorry to say are still not able to come home but slowly making a recovery. Doris Bramley and Vic Luft in the Calgary General hospital, Baby Poxon, Mary Lou and John Kaiser in Drumheller hospital.

The Home and School will hold their Annual Christmas Meeting and Program Thurs. Dec. 5th at 8 p.m. Please make an effort to attend.

278 took advantage of the free shots for 'flu.

Walter Schacher left Sunday Nov. 24 to attend a Ro-ro Implement Dealers Convention at the Macdonald Hotel, Edmonton for two days. Following the meeting he will fly to Regina, Denver, Arizona on a business trip.

Anglican Girls W.A. will hold a Sale of Home Cooking Candies and Novelties in the Egg Grading Station Sat. Dec. 14th at 3 p.m.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Bushby and Lynn, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Diede, Tillie Diede were all Calgary visitors this week.

FOR SALE—Registered Jersey Cow to freshen Dec. 5th. —Apply George Bell, Phone 313, Carbon.

### HIGHEST CAPITAL FIGURE IN B OF M REPORT

The highest paid-up capital figure in Canadian banking history is the outstanding feature of the 140th annual financial report of the Bank of Montreal which shows deposits, loans and total resources at record levels. The report, covering the year ended Oct. 31, was released here this week by Andy Ponech, local Bank of Montreal Manager.

B of M capital, which stood at \$45 million, has risen to \$53,686,832 as a result of a recent offering of new stock. This figure will increase to \$54 million when the stock issue is complete. Together with a rest account of \$118 million, shareholders' funds, including undivided profits, will accordingly rise to \$174,113,834.

Total deposits have increased by \$43 million to a new high figure of \$2,632 million. Resources climbed \$83 million to a record \$2,866 million.

Although the bank's holdings of government and other securities were reduced from \$916 million in 1956 to \$873 million in 1957, its traditional strong liquid position is maintained in its total quick assets of \$1,476 million. This represents 54.8 per cent of all public liabilities.

While commercial loans, standing at \$1,174 million, showed a slight contraction of six million, the figure for total loans at \$1,437 million compares with \$1,383 million in 1956, an increase of \$54 million, chiefly in call and NHA mortgage loans.

The figure of \$36 million, as valuation for bank premises

across Canada, is clear indication of the extent to which new branches have been established and existing offices modernized, since the comparable 1956 figure was \$30 million.

The statement of earnings shows the B of M's operations throughout the year resulted in a profit of \$18,840,692, an increase of two million dollars over the previous year. Provision for taxes, however, at \$9,191,000, exceeded paymen-

ts to shareholders by well over one million dollars, leaving a net profit of \$9,649,692.

Of this amount, shareholders received \$7,946,013 on the basis of \$1.60 per share—the same return as they received in 1956.

Tuberculosis, once the leading cause of death, has dropped in Canada to 13th place. However, though deaths from TB have decreased at a most encouraging rate the incidence of the disease has not kept

pace. There are still approximately 9,00 new cases reported yearly in Canada.

**THE CARBON CHRONICLE**  
Mrs. Harry Hunt, Editor  
George Wheeler, Publisher  
Published every Thursday

at Acme, Alberta  
Authorized as Second Class Mail  
by the Postal Department  
at Ottawa

MEMBER OF THE C.W.N.A.  
Subscription—\$1.50 yr. Canada



## ALBERTA EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

### CO-OPERATION IN SCHOOL SUPERVISION

Under the Chief Superintendent of Schools, the welfare of education is maintained by continuous co-operation with local school boards. A forward step in rural education was made by the Alberta Government when the province was organized into 52 school divisions and 7 counties, thereby permitting more modern schools and more effective teaching through the centralization of rural school districts. Close liaison is maintained with school boards through 58 provincially appointed School Superintendents, one of whom is assigned to each school division. These men are responsible for working closely with the school board, providing them with advice and interpreting for them the educational policies of the provincial government. The Superintendent also works closely with the principals and teachers in his school Division. Direct supervision and counsel to high school teachers is regularly provided by qualified High School Inspectors who visit all classrooms in the Province from grades 10 to 12. As well, special supervisors are provided to supervise instruction in Home Economics and Industrial Arts in all schools where these courses are taught.

### ALBERTA SCHOOL BROADCASTS

One of the most popular government services is the School Radio Broadcast service maintained by the Department of Education which has grown to the point where more than 50% of all classrooms from grades one to nine listen regularly to these informative, interesting radio programmes. Prepared under the direction of the School Broadcasts Branch they comprise instruction on social studies, literature, current events, speech, music and so on based directly on the curriculum. Teacher guides are published to assist in preparing classes for each educational broadcast instruction.

### TEACHING BY AUDIO-VISUAL METHODS

The Provincial Government maintains an Audio-Visual Aids Branch from which films are provided to Alberta Schools free of charge at the request of the School. The library contains some 1200 carefully selected films, which cover a wide range of approved curriculum topics for Alberta Schools.

### THE ALBERTA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

Another Alberta government service in special education is the modern residential school for the deaf at Edmonton. It provides academic and semi-vocational instruction for Alberta's deaf children between the ages of five and eighteen, all costs of which are borne by the Provincial Government.

### THE PROVINCIAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND ART

The Institute is located at Calgary under the direction of the Department of Education and is affiliated with the University of Alberta. The purpose of the Institute is to train men and women for semi-professional positions as assistant engineers and technicians in industry. Courses are terminal and provide the necessary theoretical knowledge and skills for students to qualify, ultimately, for responsible, supervisory positions.



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